

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. IV

CHARLOTTE, N. C., DECEMBER 19, 1912

NUMBER 16

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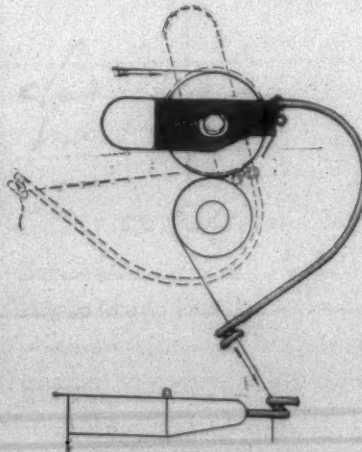
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CHARLOTTE, N. C.

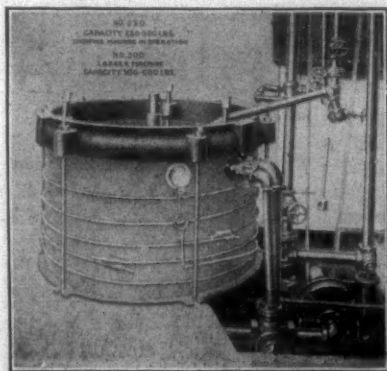
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 4

CHARLOTTE, N. C., DECEMBER 19, 1912

NUMBER 16

Wilson's Tariff Views

[Extracts from President-elect Wilson's Article in the North American Review for October, 1909]

"The wrong settlement of a great public question is no settlement at all. The Payne-Aldrich tariff bill, therefore, which its authors would fain regard as a settlement of the tariff question, is no settlement at all. It is miscellaneously wrong in detail and radically wrong in principle. It disturbs more than it set-

sources of the continent and the skill of the people. That principle is intelligible and statesmanlike, particularly in a new country, without capital and unprepared for competition in a trading world. The principle now proclaimed and acted upon, with show of patriotic fervor, is that profits must be assured to those who cannot stand competition after development, after the accumulation of capital in the coun-

to put its faith in the natural laws of trade and production, buy in the cheapest and sell in the dearest market, build up its wealth on the demand for what it has and buy what it has not. For it has not at the outset capital enough to find out either its resources or its capacities. There must be a waiting and a spending time at the first before it finds out what its resources are and what it can do with them.

a very different aspect for the enterprising spirits of the younger nation from that which they had worn in the old colony days. Those who cared to venture upon enterprise—and who in America did not?—had the markets of a growing and industrious people to themselves. As the nation grew their trade grew, and their wealth—with their wealth, their independence and their spirit of enterprise. It was wise—in the



DRAPER COMPANY COTTAGES, HOPEDALE, MASSACHUSETTS.

ties, and by its very failure to settle forces the tariff question forward into a new and much more acute stage.

"And so the question comes to be, What will the people say of this new system of the support of favored industries by the Government, now that they have come to understand it? For it is a new system. The principle upon which the system of protection was originally founded was the development of the country, the development of the re-

try, the perfecting of skill and the full attainment of economic and industrial independence amidst the trading and manufacturing nations of the world. This is indeed a new theory and will not bear examination.

Hamilton's Tariff Ideas.

"Hamilton's position, the position of those who have intelligently and consistently followed him, is defensible enough. It is idle to bid a new nation on an undeveloped continent

"Nobody now doubts that the policy of Hamilton put the nation under a great stimulation, gave it the economic independence it needed, immensely quickened the development of its resources and the powers of its people. Protected from the direct competition of those who had already acquired capital overseas, who had already become masters of industry and put hundreds of ships upon the sea, who had the stuffs to work in and the skill to work them, things took on

circumstances it was more than wise, it was necessary—to give the country an opportunity thus to find itself. It was necessary and wise to put it thus economically upon its own feet and make it worth its while to discover and develop its own resources.

Where Protection is Necessary.

"It is perfectly consistent with such a policy, moreover, to give to every new enterprise, even in our day of America's abounding wealth and resourcefulness such protec-

(Continued on Page 6)

Ivey's Carding and Spinning

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Production of Roving Frames for 10 Hours.

TABLE FOR 8 and 7-inch SPACE

Number of Roving	Twist per Inch	8 Inch Space			7 Inch Space		
		Rev. of Front Roller	Number of Hanks	Number of Lbs.	Rev. of Front Roller	Number of Hanks	Number of Lbs.
.80	1.07	214	12.7	15.9	...	...	...
.90	1.14	186	12.2	13.6	...	...	...
1.00	1.20	192	12.2	12.2	207	12.3	12.3
1.10	1.26	180	11.7	10.7	200	12.3	11.1
1.20	1.31	175	11.6	9.7	194	12.1	10.1
1.30	1.37	163	11.6	8.5	182	11.7	9.0
1.40	1.42	128	10.9	7.7	175	11.4	8.2
1.50	1.47	152	10.6	7.0	169	11.2	7.5
1.60	1.52	147	10.3	6.4	163	11.0	6.9
1.70	1.56	...	...	...	162	10.0	5.9

Production of Roving Frames for 10 Hours.

TABLE FOR 6 and 5-inch SPACE

Number of Roving	Twist per Inch	6 Inch Space			5 Inch Space		
		Rev. of Front Roller	Number of Hanks	Number of Pounds	Rev. of Front Roller	Number of Hanks	Number of Lbs.
1.00	1.20	271	12.9	12.9	...	...	...
1.25	1.34	239	12.5	10.0	...	...	...
1.50	1.47	219	12.2	8.1	...	...	...
1.75	1.58	207	12.0	6.9	...	...	...
2.00	1.70	187	11.2	5.6	216	11.7	5.9
2.25	1.80	181	11.1	4.9	203	11.3	5.5
2.50	1.89	168	10.5	4.2	191	11.1	4.4
2.75	1.98	161	10.2	3.7	183	10.8	3.9
3.00	2.08	155	9.9	3.3	175	10.6	3.5
3.50	2.24	...	...	...	165	10.2	2.9
4.00	2.40	...	...	...	150	9.6	2.4
4.50	2.54	...	...	...	144	9.3	2.0
5.00	2.68	...	...	...	134	8.7	1.7
5.50	2.81	...	...	...	129	8.5	1.5
6.00	2.94	...	...	...	124	8.2	1.4

Production of Roving Frames for 10 Hours.

TABLE FOR 4 1-2 and 4 1-4-inch SPACE

Number of Roving	Twist per Inch	4 1/2 Inch Space			4 1/4 Inch Space		
		Rev. of Front Roller	Number of Hanks	Number of Pounds	Rev. of Front Roller	Number of Hanks	Number of Lbs.
4.00	2.40	155	9.6	2.4	...	...	...
4.50	2.54	150	9.4	2.1	...	...	...
5.00	2.68	139	8.9	1.8	...	...	...
5.50	2.81	134	8.7	1.6	...	...	...
6.00	2.94	128	8.4	1.4	...	...	...
6.50	3.06	123	8.1	1.2	...	...	...
7.00	3.17	117	7.7	1.1	...	...	...
7.50	3.29	112	7.4	.99	...	...	...
8.00	3.39	112	7.3	.93	132	8.48	1.06
9.00	3.60	...	...	...	126	8.19	.914
10.00	3.79	...	...	...	120	7.90	.790
11.00	3.99	...	...	...	114	7.55	.687
12.00	4.16	...	...	...	108	7.20	.600
13.00	4.33	...	...	...	105	7.06	.543
14.00	4.49	...	...	...	99	6.68	.477
15.00	4.64	...	...	...	95	6.43	.429

TROUBLES ENCOUNTERED IN RUNNING ROVING FRAMES.

Cut or Uneven Roving.—Assuming that the drawing is all right, the most fruitful source of this trouble is lack of oil on the rollers. The worst case the writer ever saw was from this cause. For some reason the slubber tenders had been changed several times within two weeks and none of them had oiled the rollers. Before the trouble was located a large quantity of stock was in process, and an immense amount of bad work resulted. The front top rollers should always be shells, and every Saturday evening they should be removed and the arbors wiped dry. On Monday when they are replaced they, as well as the middle and back rollers, should be carefully oiled.

It sometimes happens that from the lack of oil on previous occasions, the saddles and stirrups have worn to an exact fit, and if the rollers get the least bit out of alignment they will bind and stop momentarily. This will of course cause cut roving. Very bad work has also resulted from one or two teeth being broken from a gear, sometimes by design, and when the blank space comes around, the middle or back roller stops a little while the others go on. Occasionally, for one reason or another, a few of the roller weights are taken off, and when replaced are put back wrong, that is, the heavy ones are put on the roller where the light ones were. This will cause trouble which is very hard to locate. Excessive draft will always cause uneven roving.

The question will of course arise, what draft is excessive? A general rule is that 4, 5 and 6 should be the maximum on slubber, intermediate and fine frames respectively. If jacks are used, not over 6 1-2 should be drawn. This is not a rigid rule, and circumstances may arise where these drafts may be exceeded.

In process of time, gears may break or wear out, and be replaced by others of a slightly different size. This may throw the distribution of drafts wrong, and cause a great deal of trouble. Where shell rollers are used, and two of an unequal size are put on the same arbor, the larger part of the weight is evidently on the ends, and as the roving traverses back and forth over the heavily and lightly weighted parts, the draft is sure to be affected. When the top rollers are not in line with the bottom rollers, bad work is likely to result, and besides shorten the life of the roller from 25 to 50 per cent. All cap-bars should be set with a gauge, which is simply two boards nailed at right angles to each other. The wider one, which rests on the steel roller, has projecting fingers, which are spaced exactly as the top rollers are to be spaced. These fingers fit into the nebs of the cap bars, and when they are tightened every roller will be in exactly the same position.

In a previous paragraph, we called attention to the necessity of having the proper tension between the front rollers and the flyers. If there is a draft, it will certainly be irregular and cause irregular roving. We once knew of a new frame being started where this draft was so great that a change in the draft gear had but little effect on the weight of roving, and for some time the overseer and superintendent were literally at their wits' end to now where the trouble was. When roving is cut at regular intervals it is easy to trace the cause. If the thin places are about 3 1-2 inches apart, it is very likely there is a bad lap on the top roller, which is a very frequent cause of trouble. If the spaces are, say, a foot apart, they are probably caused by a bad middle roller. The whole question is one which should receive the closest attention from the overseer.

Tangled Bobbins.—This trouble may be, and frequently is, caused by an improper taper. As is explained under calculations, the layers of roving should be so that they will just touch, the proper number per inch being twelve times the square root of the number of roving. Each successive layer should have one row less, so that each strand will lay in the hollow formed by the two strands directly under it. If the taper is too steep, with rough treatment some of the strands will slip off. Tangled bobbins are frequently made by the frame failing to change, and the traverse running over or under. On frames using a screw-builder motion, like the Providence, Woonsocket or Lowell, the spiral spring may be out of fix, but more frequently the end of the sliding jaws have become so worn that the motion does not change at exactly the proper time. This trouble may be overcome by filing the arm, and putting on a steel plate, which of course has a square end. In time the bevel gears either on the upright shaft or the top cone shaft, may become worn so that the teeth fail to engage. This may frequently be remedied, at least temporarily, by raising the upright shaft and putting packing in the step. A copper penny is the exact size, and answers the purpose well. If it is the large or skip gear which is worn, as usually only two or three teeth are affected, it may be made as good as new by changing from a right-hand to a left-hand frame. By this means, the teeth on the opposite side of the skip, which are not worn, are brought into use.

If the ratchet-gear builder motion is used, such as is generally on English frames, the arms which cause the change, sometimes called triggers, become worn so that they are not exactly square. Round corners will cause the motion to change at irregular times, and a bad taper is the result. When they first begin to wear, they may be filed square, but soon become too short, and have to be replaced. In setting this motion, care must be taken that when the carriage is in the center, the pocker-stick, or toothed lever, be exactly level.

Ends Slacking Down.—When the ends suddenly slack down and tangle at the flyer, a cone belt has either broken, or a gear slipped. It is when the ends slack and perhaps not tangle badly, that the real trouble is encountered. This may often be caused by the cone-belt slipping. For a test, some one may tighten the belt by pressing the cone down with the foot. If this is not the trouble, it may be a set screw slipping. If a trial with a wrench fails to find a loose one, all the important gears in the train from the compound motion to the bobbin may be marked with chalk or a punch, and the frame again started. This will show where the slip is. If the trouble always occurs at a certain point in the lift, it is good evidence that a motion somewhere is binding, and causing the cone-belt to slip. It is sometimes necessary to disconnect the whole bobbin motion, and turn the compound by hand until the trouble is located. Most of the trouble of this nature is the result of careless oiling. The oiler may think he is oiling every place, but it does not take long for an oil-hole to get choked with lint, and the oil wasted.

(To be continued.)

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BY

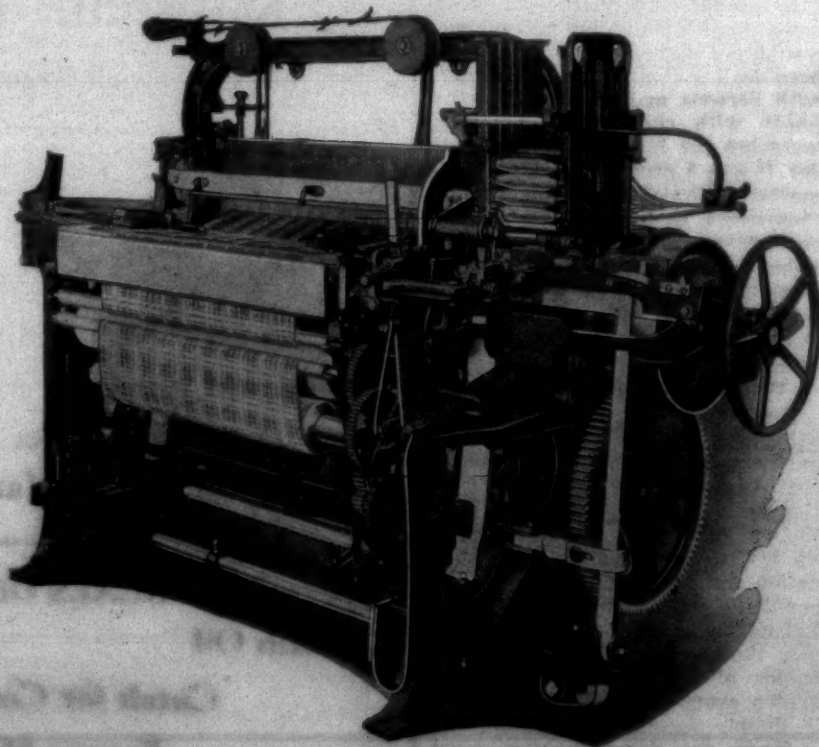
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Wilson's Tariff Views.

(Continued from Page 3)

tion as it may need to get its start and come to its proper perfection of equipment and operation, provided it be an enterprise suitable to America's soil or resources or capacities. So far as the policy of protection has for its object the diversification and enrichment of American industry, it is admissible, dangerous though it be, because liable to be used in a spirit of favoritism and for party ends. The only thing not consistent with the sound original policy upon which the single defensible theory of the system rests is the encouragement and support by 'protection' of industries in their very nature not natural to America, but forced and artificial. Being artificial, not indigenous from the outset, they will need artificial stimulation to the end. Those who undertake them will always have to be supported out of the public purse—by the taxes laid at the ports.

"But this original basis and theory of protection, this genuine enterprise of statesmanship, was long ago abandoned or forgotten by the leaders of the party that stood for the system. Its leaders no longer talk of 'infant industries' to be carefully nurtured and brought to maturity for the sake of the nation and its development.

"Even this bad system worked no radical harm upon the country for a generation or two. The continent abounded in every kind of natural riches, individuals were greatly stimulated by the many inviting opportunities for manufacture and trade, the population of the country was growing by leaps and bounds, its domestic markets widening with every decade, its diversified industries enriching one another. Its vast areas of free trade, trade absolutely without hindrance or restriction, guaranteed exemption from restraint by the interstate commerce clause of the Constitution, made it an incomparable field for rapid and normal development, a development about which, it turned out, there was almost nothing that was artificial and little that was not sound and lasting.

Tariff and Trusts.

"We look upon a very different scene now. It is no longer a scene of individual enterprise, of small bodies of capital embarked upon a thousand undertakings—a scene of individual opportunity and individual achievement—able men everywhere, singly or in small groups, making themselves the economic servants of communities and reaping the legitimate profit of many an enterprise their own brains had conceived. It was in that day that the industries of the country were originated and put upon a footing to succeed. In our later day those who control the great masses of capital swept together out of the multitudinous earnings of the last two or three generations have combined together and put at the head of every great industry a dominating corporation, or group of corporations, with an organization and resources which are irresistible by any individual competitor—by any

competitor not supported by a like colossal combination of brains and means. The richest of those who enjoy the favors of the Government have combined to enjoy a monopoly of those favors. Enormous fortunes are piled up for a few, for those who organize and control these great combinations; but they are relatively very few in number and all men in their field of enterprise who are not in the combination are apt to become, first their crushed rivals, and then their servants and subordinates.

"Their competition has not stimulated; it has destroyed. Their success has not varied industry it has standardized it and brought it all under a single influence and regulation—not the regulation of law, but the regulation of monopoly.

Great Captains of Industry.

"It is easy to exaggerate the iniquity of many things that have been done under this regime of the trust and the colossal corporation. Most of their methods were simply the old cut-throat methods of private individual competition on a new scale. What made them cruel and disastrous was not their kind, but their scope.

"Too much moral blame, it seems to me, has been laid upon the men who effected these stupendous changes. They were men of extraordinary genius, many of them, capable of creating and organizing States and empires. Commercial morals had not been adjusted, by themselves or by anyone else, to the new and unprecedented scale upon which they did business. Private consciences were pooled and confused and swallowed up in those huge combinations. Men were excited and blinded by the vast object they sought, and pursued it, as it were, impersonally, by means they would not have used had they been dealing simply and face to face with persons and not merely upon paper with complex transactions, involving the business of a continent. It was a process in which commercial morals had again to find themselves, as in the days of treasure fleets and international exploitation.

"It is plain that these new masters of our industry do not need the assistance or the 'protection' of the Government.

Political Parties and Trusts.

"In the second place, no political party can afford to be their partners in business. It amounts to that: In the earlier days of protection, when important duties of men, the political party that maintained the system of protection had all the nation for partner. They were the people of the country by sample. But now, as compared with the former thousands, they are few. The names of the most of them are known everywhere. Their influence is direct, personal, pervasive.

"They are doing nothing novel through the lobby. It is just what the beneficiaries of this dangerous system have always done. It would seem the natural process of obtaining protection—to ask for it and argue its necessity with the figures of the business in hand. But they are so few, so individually

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powerful and command so many things that political parties need, or think that they, for their success—money, widely extended influence, the gift and the use of business organizations national in their scope and control! They have as powerful a machinery ready to their hand as the Government itself. It is highly dangerous for the Government to be in partnership with them in the great enterprise of developing the country; their grip upon it can so easily become too direct and personal! The country cannot afford an alliance of private interest with governmental authority, for whatever purpose originally conceived, however honorably arranged at the outset. No body of business men, no political party, can long withstand the demoralizing influences of the relationship—particularly no body of men so compacted and unified in interest as those who manage and finance the trusts.

"It is not necessary for any argument to claim or to prove that high protection created the trusts and combinations of our time. I believe that it can be shown that it did, though I am ready to admit that they might and probably would have arisen in any case, though in a different form and with different proportions. But that is a complicated question which may for the present be put upon one side. Certainly the trusts have now cornered the opportunities created by the system of high tariffs. They no longer need the assistance of the Government, and it is highly desirable that there should be no alliance and no appearance of an alliance between them and either of the political parties.

Avoid Bitterness and Exaggeration.

"It does not do to think of these things with bitterness. It is not just to think of them with bitterness. They came about by natural process, not by deliberate or malignant plan. But it is necessary to point out in plain language, to discuss them with candor and to comprehend them, when the talk is done, with wide-open eyes. It is easy to fall into exaggeration. Not all the industry of the country is in the hands of great trusts and combinations. Only its main undertakings are, its largest and most lucrative enterprises. But the picture I have drawn is, in the rough, true and tends from decade to decade to represent the truth more and more perfectly and completely. If the tendency had worked itself out to its ultimate consequences, if it had accomplished its perfect work, it would probably be too late for reform. The body politic is still sound and still elastic enough to work upon, and many of the very men who have profited most by this new and ominous state of affairs are ready to join in the wholesome processes of reformation which will make opportunity general again—not a monopoly, but a universal stimulus.

Slow Alteration the Policy.

"What, then, shall we do? Shall we adopt 'Thorough' as our motto and sweep the whole system away,

be quit of privilege and favors at once, put our industries upon their own resources and centre national legislation wholly upon the business of the nation? By no means. The system cannot be suddenly destroyed.

"It must in some conservative way be altered from decade to decade, if possible from year to year, until we shall have put all customs legislation upon a safe, reasonable and permanent footing. A process of alteration, steadily and courageously persisted in, will not disturb the business or embarrass if tariff act follows tariff act from session to session, if it be founded upon a definite principle by which its progress may be forecast and made ready for. Such a principle must be found. And the nation must find means to insist that, whatever party is in power, that principle shall be followed with courage, intelligence and integrity. The present method and principle of legislation does not keep business equable or free harassing anxiety. It is based upon no principle, except that of self-interest—which is no principle at all. No calculable policy can be derived from it. Discussion gives place to intrigue, and nothing is ever fixed or unsettled by its application.

"Hamilton's purpose was to develop America; to give her industries of her own; to make it immediately worth the while of her enterprising and energetic men to discover and use her natural resources, the richness and extent of which even he never dreamed of; to enrich and expand her trade and give her an interior economic development which should make her an infinitely various market within herself; and to continue the stimulation until her statesmen should be sure that she had found her full vigor and capacity, was mistress of her own wealth and opportunity and was ready to play her independent part in the competitions and achievements of the world. That object has been attained. No man not blinded by some personal interest or inveterate prepossession can doubt it. What would Hamilton do now?

"Only those undertakings should be given the protection of high duties on imports which are manifestly suited to the country and as yet undeveloped or only imperfectly developed. From all the rest protection should be withdrawn, the object of the Government being not to support its citizens in business, but to promote the full energy and development of the country. Existing protection should not be suddenly withdrawn, but steadily and upon a fixed programme upon which every man of business can base his definite forecasts and systematic plans. For the rest, the object of customs taxation should be revenue for the Government. The Federal Government should depend for its revenue chiefly on taxes of this kind, because the greater part of the field of direct taxation must be left to the State

Our Spinning Rings SINGLE OR DOUBLE FLANGE

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BRISTOL, R. I.



Use Dixon Patent Stirrup Adjusting Saddles, the latest invention in Saddles for Top Rolls of Spinning Machines

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Charlotte, N. C.

Shirt Factory Manager Wanted

If you are thoroughly experienced in all branches of the shirt manufacturing business and can invest from \$1,500 to \$2,000, there is an excellent opening awaiting you in a rapidly growing, healthful northwestern Tennessee town, on the main line of the

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

The necessary additional capital to start the factory would be furnished by local parties while other liberal inducements would be extended.

Promising markets are offered by numerous nearby cities, all favorably inclined toward patronizing home industries. Full particulars by referring to File No. 22940 and writing

M. V. RICHARDS

Land and Industrial Agent Southern Railway

Room J

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Modern Ring Spinning

DRIVING from line-shaft.—To effect a given spindle speed, the particulars, such as the revs. per min. of the line-shaft, together with the diameters of the line-shaft drum and frame pulleys, vary in different mills according to conditions. Some of the considerations which directly influence the sizes of drums and pulleys are as follows: The counts of yarn; whether twist or weft; the required production; the desired spindle speed; the speed of the line-shaft. Practical observation suggests that for belt-driven ring frames a satisfactory speed of line-shaft is 300 revs. per min. when using a drum of 30 to 36 in. in diameter. In many modern ring-rooms the actual particulars approximate to those just mentioned. A special examination of a few mills spinning up to 40's found the line-shaft revolving from 185 to 280 revs. per min. with drums 36 in. to 46 in. diameter. When spinning counts

Example	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Speed of line shaft	212	212	212	212	212
Dia. of drum on line shaft	26in.	26in.	46in.	46in.	46in.
Width of drum on line shaft	6in.	11in.	11in.	11in.	11in.
Frames driven	1	2	2	2	2
Width of belt	3½in.	3in.	3in.	3in.	3in.
Dia. of frame pulleys	10½in.	12in.	12in.	11in.	11in.
Width of frame pulleys	3½in.	5½in.	3½in.	3½in.	3½in.
Spindles in frame	400	400	400	400	400
Gauge with separators	2½in.	2½in.	2½in.	2½in.	2½in.
Dia. of ring	1½in.	1 3/16in.	1 3/16in.	1 3/16in.	1 3/16in.
Dia. of tin roller	10in.	10in.	10in.	10in.	10in.
Dia. of spindle wharve	¾in.	¾in.	¾in.	¾in.	¾in.
Counts of yarn: Weft	8's	23's	26's	30's	34's
Calculated spindle speed	5999	9287	9287	10132	10132
Calculated spindle speed minus 10 per cent: 1st method	5400	5400	7164	7716	7716
Actual spindle speed by calculation: Second method	5409	5409	7177	7729	7729

been considered advisable to introduce Tables VIII. to XI., which set forth the actual driving particulars at good mills, widely apart, and each working under entirely different conditions.

Although it is sometimes unavoid-

Driving from Line-Shaft.—Table IX.

Example	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
Speed of shaft	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212
Diameter of drum on line-shaft	26in.	26in.	46in.	46in.	46in.	46in.	36in.	36in.	46in.
Diameter of frame pulleys	6in.	11in.	11in.	11in.	11in.	6in.	11in.	11in.	11in.
Spindles in frame	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2
Diameter of spindle wharve	3½in.	3in.	3in.	3in.	3in.	2½in.	3in.	3in.	3in.
Counts of yarn	10's	20's	20's	20's	20's	10's	14in.	13in.	13in.
Calculated spindle speed	5999	9287	9287	10132	10132	5999	7960	8573	8573
Calculated spindle speed minus 10 per cent: First method	5400	5400	7164	7716	7716	5400	7164	7716	7716
Actual spindle speed by calculation: Second method	5409	5409	7177	7729	7729	5409	7177	7729	7729

Driving from Line-Shaft.—Table X.

Example	1.	2.	3.
Speed of shaft	285	285	285
Diameter of drum on line-shaft	37½in.	37½in.	37½in.
Diameter of frame pulleys	14in.	12in.	11in.
Spindles in frame	350	350	350
Diameter of spindle wharve	1in.	1in.	1in.
Counts of yarn	10's to 20's	20's	40's
Calculated spindle speed	7634	8906	9716
Calculated spindle speed minus 10 per cent: First method	6871	8016	8745
Actual spindle speed by calculation: Second method	6940	8097	8833

Example	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Speed of line shaft	258	258	258	258	258	258
Dia. of drum on line-shaft	42in.	36in.	42in.	42in.	42in.	42in.
Width of drum on line-shaft	6in.	6in.	6in.	6in.	6in.	6in.
Frames driven	1	1	1	1	1	1
Width of belt	3in.	3in.	3in.	3in.	3½in.	3½in.
Dia. of frame pulleys	15in.	14in.	14½in.	14½in.	14½in.	14½in.
Width of frame pulleys	3½in.	3½in.	3½in.	3½in.	3½in.	3½in.
Spindles in frame	400	420	420	420	420	420
Gauge with separators	2½in.	2½in.	2½in.	2½in.	2½in.	2½in.
Dia. of ring	1½in.	1½in.	1½in.	1½in.	1½in.	1½in.
Dia. of tin roller	10in.	10in.	10in.	10in.	10in.	10in.
Dia. of spindle wharve	¾in.	¾in.	¾in.	¾in.	¾in.	¾in.
Counts of yarn: Twist	14's	21's	24's	28's	30's	32's
Calculated spindle speed	8256	7582	8541	8541	8541	8541
Calculated spindle speed minus 10 per cent: 1st method	7430	6824	7687	7687	7687	7687
Actual Spindle speed by calculation: Second method	7442	6836	7700	7700	7700	7700
Indicated spindle speed	7354	6700	7952	7952	7752	7741
Percentage of slip	11	11.5	7	7	9.2	9.36
R. P. M. of front roller	152	118	121	108	106	99
Turns per inch	15.29	17.91	20.9	23.5	23.2	24.9

lower than about 12's, a smaller drum is generally used. The difference in the conditions in various mills, together with the difference of managers' and ring overlookers' opinions, makes it difficult to say what are the most satisfactory driving particulars for any count or range of counts. Therefore, it has

able, the use of small frame pulleys, say in in. diameter, is not advisable. Experience advocates the adoption of larger pulleys from 12 to 15 in. diameter as far as practicable, as a larger contact area of the pulley and belt is conducive to smoother running, increasing the hanks per spindle and life of belt.

and decreasing the percentage of slip and number of breakages. A reference to examples 1 and 2 in Table IX. demonstrates a drive adopted to obtain the necessary low speed for 8's and 11's weft. A further examination of the same table illustrates the gradually decreasing diameter of pulley as the number of hanks per pound increases. It should be noted when a comparison of Tables VIII and IX is made, that the spindle speed in the majority of the weft frames is higher, counts for counts, than the twist frames. This is accounted for by the fact that the productive capacity of the weft frames is seriously overtaxed to supply sufficient weft for a certain number of looms.

It will be interesting to compare the actual driving particulars of a more modern ring room given in Table X., with those in Tables VIII. and IX. The range of counts at this particular mill is from 10's to 40's and the yarn finer than 20's is gen-

erally used for warp. Table XI. contains particulars to give an idea of the drive adopted in a fine ring mill spinning combed yarns from Egyptian and Sea Islands cotton. The principal classes of yarns spun are for Bradford double warps and lace net.

It may be mentioned here that the greatest diameter of pulley which can be used on Messrs. Howard and Bullough's frames without disturbing the small frame end is 14 in. When special frame ends are attached the maximum size of pulley which can be used is 18 in. In the case of Messrs. Brooks and Doxey's frames, 17 in. pulleys is the limit for 3 ft. framing, and 16 in. for 2 ft. 10 in. framing. When special strap fork arrangements are instituted, pulleys larger to the extent of 2 in. may be used.

(To be continued.)

W. H. BIGELOW

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Tempered and Side Ground Card Clothing

Tops Reclothed. Lickerins Rewound. Cotton Mill Machinery Repaired.

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127 Central Avenue, Atlanta, Ga

DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

February Contest.

On account of the fact that the February Contest on "Practical and Efficient Spinning" will be the first that we have run since November, 1911, considerable interest is being taken and we believe a large number will enter. The first contest run by the Southern Textile Bulletin was in May, 1911 on "Opening, Mixing and Picking" and that was followed in November 1911 by one on "Management of Help." Both of these contests were very interesting and we believe the February contest will be worth reading and bring out many new ideas.

Rules.

The prize for the best article will be \$10.00 and for the second best \$5.00.

After the contest the articles will be printed in book form.

The following are the rules that will govern this contest:

- (1). The judges will be seven men, actively engaged in cotton manufacturing.
- (2). They will be instructed to award the prizes to men who contribute the best practical papers on "Practical and Efficient Spinning."
- (3). Papers must not be of greater length than three columns.
- (4). Papers will be published in the same order as received by us and where two papers are of equal merit the one received first will be given the decision.
- (5). No paper will be considered in the contest which is received later than February 15th.
- (6). Assumed names must be signed to the articles, but the real names must be known to us.
- (7). The judges will reserve the right to throw out any article containing sections copied from books or previously written articles on spinning.
- (8). After the discussion is closed the articles will be printed in book form with either the real or assumed name of the writers, according to their wishes.

Thinks Association Should Not Be Divided.

Editor:

I notice in your issue of Dec. 12, that "R." makes a suggestion that the Southern Textile Association be divided into sections. I do not think that it would be the right thing to do for the simple reason that if it was split it would go to pieces as sure as fate. Some States have only a very few mills and they are far apart. Such a State would only have a few members. Naturally they would not take as much interest in a sectional meeting as in one where they were going to meet men

from other States. Many of us have friends in other States and we get an opportunity to meet them only at the meetings of the Southern Textile Association. Divide these meetings and it will not be long until these men lose sight of each other.

When have we had a meeting at which all of the Southern States were not represented? None that I can remember. I think and hope that the Association will stand as it is now, all in one body, and continue to change meeting points as has been done heretofore. My State has not had the honor of a meeting yet, but will try for the one in November, 1913.

A house that is divided cannot stand. A bundle of sticks is stronger than one alone, so let us all stay together and pull together.

I would like to hear some one else's opinion about this.

E. R.

The Analysis of Textile Fabrics.

An important feature of the most progressive textile mills in the department for the analysis of competing fabrics. A few mills may be found that have developed a special efficiency and economy in certain processes, which are jealously guarded against inspection by inquisitive outsiders, but in nearly all of such cases the special knowledge or skill can be readily acquired by other manufacturers without such inspection. For this reason all that a textile manufacturer needs in order to know what is going on in his competitors' mills is samples of his competitors' goods and the ability to analyze fabrics. Samples are readily obtained and cloth analysis is easy. Despite the importance of the work, however, and the ease with which it can be well done, there are any manufacturers who neglect it, and as a result they are ill-informed regarding the goods that compete with their own.

The subject of cloth analysis gains a new importance by reason of the probability that our mills will be brought nearer to competition with foreign mills by next year's tariff legislation. American manufacturers will be called upon to meet the competition of fabrics now excluded from the home market. To do this successfully it will be necessary to know how the foreign goods are made, and the foundation for such knowledge is an accurate analysis of the competing fabrics.

There are a number of wide-awake mill managers who have conducted departments of cloth analysis for years, and now have an exceedingly valuable mass of data relating to the construction of other mills' goods. Those manufacturers who have not established the practice of keeping a systematic record of the construction of competing fabrics should lose no time in making a start.—Textile World Record.

National Starch Company.

Roger K. Gilbert, Southern representative of the National Starch Co., has opened an office in the Masonic Building at Greenville, S. C., with Albert G. Smith in charge.

Tariff Hearings.

The Ways and Means Committee of the House has announced the following dates for hearings on the textile schedules:

Schedule I—Cotton manufactures Wednesday, January 22. Schedule J—Flax, hemp and jute and manufactures, Friday, January 24. Schedule K—Wool and manufactures, Monday, January 17.

The committee will conduct the hearings in the hearing hall, House office building. There will be two sessions daily, beginning at ten a. m. and two p. m., unless otherwise ordered. A statement issued by the committee gives these directions to all interested in tariff revision legislation in the country.

Persons desiring to be heard should apply to the clerk of the committee previous to the date set for the hearing to be assigned time on the program for that day. In making such application the following information should be given:

Name, permanent address, temporary address in Washington; persons, firm or corporation representing paragraphs of the tariff act concerning which testimony will be given; brief mention of attitude of revision of the tariff; and the amount of time desired.

In addition the person intending to give testimony should forward in advance to the clerk a copy of his brief and of any documents he desires to file with the committee.

The action of the ways and means committee was unanimous, the Republicans present voting with the Democrats for hearings of all persons opposing or favoring tariff revision.

Names Wanted.

We wish to get a more complete list of the superintendents and overseers. Please clip out this blank and mail it to us with the names at your mill.

Superintendents and Overseers

Walton Cotton Mills.

Monroe, Ga.

W. J. McDonaldSupt.
H. A. CokerCarder
J. D. PattonSpinner
R. R. McGrawWeaver
W. J. BordenMaster Mechanic

Arabol Mfg. Co.

Columbia Mills Co.,

Columbia, S. C.

S. K. OliverSupt.
C. R. CostnerCarder
J. W. BlumeSpinner
J. C. KirbyWeaver
T. B. MimsTwister
J. W. ReeleyCloth Room
J. A. GaydenBeaming
J. W. IngleRope Room
C. M. AutryMaster Mechanic

Arabol Manufacturing Co.

The Arabol Mfg. Co., 100 William St., New York, are among the largest manufacturers of Starches, Sizing Compounds, Softening Oils, Softeners and related articles for all branches and varieties of textile manufacture. They are well equipped by modern machinery laboratory, practical experience and scientific management, to give satisfactory service to manufacturers. They make it their specialty to meet any particular condition of textile manufacturing.

"Where were you last night?"
"In jail. They had to bail me out."
"What was the matter?"
"I was full."—Ex.

Superintendent

Overseer of Carding

Overseer of Spinning

Overseer of Weaving

Overseer of Cloth Room

Master Mechanic

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Advertising rates furnished upon application.

Address all communications and make all drafts, checks and money orders payable to the Clark Publishing Company, Charlotte, N. C.

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19

Small Edition Next Week.

In accordance with our usual custom we will issue an edition of only eight pages next week.

Some publications suspend publication on Christmas week, but we make it a rule to never miss an issue.

Ivey's Carding and Spinning.

We have been greatly delayed in publishing the new edition of Ivey's Carding and Spinning, but expect to have it completed by Jan. 1st.

As announced recently, we purchased the copyright for that popular book and as the first edition was entirely exhausted we found it necessary to print a second edition.

We are giving Ivey's Carding and Spinning as a premium with a two years' subscription to the Southern Textile Bulletin and those subscribers who were promised copies will get them about Jan. 1st.

The World's Cotton Manufacturing.

While it is very difficult to estimate the total amount invested in cotton manufacturing the world over, it is variously estimated at between \$6,000,000,000 and \$10,000,000,000.

England is the greatest cotton manufacturing center of the world, and is estimated to have invested \$2,250,000,000 and to be doing an annual business of over \$500,000,000.

At the low rate of 5% the income from cotton manufacturing investment of the world equals the total worth of the world's annual gold production. At 10%, which was more nearly the average dividends prior to 1907, the income would be \$900,000,000, or twice the worth of the yearly gold production.

The cotton crop of the South is now selling for almost \$1,000,000,000 a year and when converted into fabric through the processes of cotton manufacturing, the ultimate price paid by the consumers will not fall far short of \$4,000,000,000.

The census returns show that in 1909 the United States had \$822,000,000 in cotton manufacturing con-

suming \$357,023,374 worth of materials and turning out products valued at \$628,390,813.

Census returns of capital employed in the industry at decennial periods are given below:

	No. of estab.	Capital invested	Cost of material	Value of products
1909	1,324	\$822,237,529	\$357,023,574	\$628,390,813
1905	2,145	613,110,655	286,255,303	450,467,704
1900	1,055	467,240,157	176,551,527	339,200,320
1890	905	354,020,843	154,912,979	267,981,724
1880	1,005	249,504,794	113,765,537	210,950,383

These figures show that between 1900 and 1909 there was a 76 per cent increase in the capital invested and during the present year there has been an even greater rate of increase because of the return of prosperity.

The rate of increase for this year is however much greater for the South than in the North and all indications are that in the future the bulk of the mill building will be in the South.

The chief reason for this is the unfortunate labor conditions of New England and the uncertainty of a future supply of labor without the conditions of unrest which have prevailed during the year 1912.

The great asset of the Southern textile industry is the uniform and homogenous class of employees and the feeling of co-operation and friendliness that exist between employer and employee.

The use of cotton goods is becoming more general the world over and a steady and increasing demand from all sections can but be the result.

The awakening of the 400,000,000 people of China and the progressive measures of the new Republic of China will create a new civilization and with it will come an enormous demand for cotton goods. The Panama Canal is almost completed and will open up to the commerce of the world the rich section on the west coast of South America and they will buy cotton goods in increasing volume.

The cotton manufacturing industry of the South will share largely in that greatness in the future.

Tariff Revision.

At the present time the business world is, in a measure, disturbed over the calling of an extra session of Congress for the revision of the tariff. It is the impression of those comparatively unfamiliar with the situation that a revision of the tariff means, to a certain extent, ruin or partial ruin to the large manufacturing industries of the country. It is true that in any change in tariff the business conditions of the manufacturers must be readjusted to meet such new conditions, but its

interruption will be only temporary and business will soon be reestablished on a normal basis.

The Democratic party has come into power under the most advantageous conditions, and if a wise

policy is pursued by the party in power, it will solidify their position and strengthen their hold upon the country. With bumper crops, with the manufacturers running to their full capacity, and with the labor element all over the country employed at the highest average scale of wages which has ever been paid, it would be suicidal for any party to so disturb the business of the country that these same manufacturers would have to curtail their production and thus deprive many people of employment.

The products derived from the ground are newly created wealth, which wealth, placed in circulation and distributed among the people means prosperity. Unlike the conditions which existed a number of years ago when the bulk of the manufacturing centered in the New England States, and the South and West were principally confined to the tilling of the soil, the country stands today in a totally different position. Cotton mills have been built throughout the South and manufacturers have erected their plants all over the country. So that, today, the manufacturing interests are not a local, but a general issue of the United States. No government of Congressmen are, therefore, going to imperil these interests which are so essential to the prosperity of the whole country.

That the tariff on certain products is now too high and that a safe revision is a thing most to be desired, is acknowledged by the great majority of the thinking people of the country.

It is our belief that the Democratic party will so revise the several schedules of the tariff bill as to give to the consumer his goods at a fair market value, and at the same time so protect the manufacturing industries that earnings, wages, and dividends will not be imperiled.

That the tariff must be revised is a foregone conclusion. The sooner, therefore, that this is accomplished the quicker will business resume its normal condition and the tariff "bugbear" be eliminated, with the result that our prosperity will be given an added and unhampered impetus.

We do not believe that President-elect Wilson will countenance any interruption in the general prosperity of the country, and it would be suicidal for the Democratic party to pass any radical legislation.—Extract from stock and bond circular of Trucker & Co., of Boston, Mass.

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TAUNTON, MASS.

EDWIN HOWARD, Southern Agent
Charlotte, N. C.**COMBERS,
LAP MACHINES****MULES,
LOOMS.****PERSONAL NEWS**

G. D. Rodgers is now electrician at the Belton (S. C.) Mills.

J. D. Rodgers is now master mechanic at the Belton (S. C.) Mills.

U. G. Creel is now overseer of weaving at Albany, Ga.

W. W. Walker is now president of the A. & G. Mills, Quitman, Ga.

R. L. Land has resigned as overseer of twisting and winding at the Bibb Mill No. 1, Macon, Ga.

W. B. Guy has resigned as master mechanic at the Belton (S. C.) Mills.

J. R. Lutterloh has become manager of the store of the Franklinville (N. C.) Mfg. Co.

Jno. T. Smith has resigned as second hand in spinning at Bonham, Texas.

P. C. Guest has been promoted to second hand in weaving at the Ware Shoals (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

W. J. Borden is now master mechanic at the Walton Mills, Monroe, Ga.

David L. Howard has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Aragon Mills, Aragon, Ga.

R. W. Gibson has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Aragon (Ga.) Mills.

G. E. Barlow has been elected secretary and treasurer of the Atlantic and Gulf Mills, Quitman, Ga.

E. Lang has accepted the position of agent of the A. & G. Mills, Quitman, Ga.

J. M. Heeth has resigned as secretary and treasurer of the A. & G. Mills, Quitman, Ga.

J. B. Snead of Fayetteville, N. C., is now section hand in spinning at Tarboro, N. C.

D. S. Thomas, of Glendale, S. C., is now overhauling the spinning at the Brandon Mills, Greenville, S. C.

Thomas Walters is now grinding cards at the Tarboro (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

—, Bowen of Pelzer, S. C., has accepted a position with the Belton (S. C.) Mills.

L. R. Crouch, of Hartsville, S. C., has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Entwistle Mills, Rockingham, N. C.

Chas. Moore has resigned as second hand in spinning at the Aurora Mills, Burlington, N. C.

S. J. Melton has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Monroe (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

L. O. Russell has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Granby Mills, Columbia, S. C.

D. E. Trask has resigned as overseer of carding at the Richmond Spinning Mills, East Lake, Tenn.

J. W. Pitts of the Spartan Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at Fort Valley, Ga.

C. C. Randleman of Greensboro, N. C., has accepted the position of superintendent of the Weldon (N. C.) Cotton Mfg. Co.

Noey Helepen, of Concord, N. C., has accepted a position as engineer with the Buffalo Mills of the same place.

L. A. Jones has resigned as electrician at the Victor Mills, Greer, S. C., to accept a similar position at the Tucapau (S. C.) Mills.

L. E. Lichet has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Texas Cotton Mills, McKinney, Tex., to engage in other business.

F. T. Newberry has resigned as overseer of weaving, slashing and finishing at the Selma (Ala.) Mfg. Co.

J. W. Pierson, formerly superintendent of the Alabama Cotton Mills, Speigner, Ala., is now located at Birmingham, Ala.

Vivian Q. Guoin has resigned his position as one of the Southern representatives of the Corn Products Refining Co.

G. T. Comer has resigned as master mechanic at the Walton Mills, Monroe, Ga., and accepted a position at Elizabeth City, N. C.

Abel Ball, of Moston, Mass., has accepted the position of second hand in twisting at the Bibb Mill, Columbus, Ga.

T. W. Ingle has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Pickett Mills, High Point, N. C., to accept a similar position at Rhodhiss, N. C.

H. W. Smith has returned to his former position as overseer of weaving at the Pickett Mills, High Point, N. C.

J. M. Alexander has resigned as superintendent of the Pelzer Mills Nos. 1, 2 and 3 to take effect Jan. 1st.

Harry Hanna has resigned as second hand in carding at the Aurora Mills, Burlington, N. C.

J. C. Dugard has resigned as overseer of spinning at Walterboro, S. C., and accepted a position at Pelham, Ga.

V. M. Johnson, of Huntsville, Ala., has accepted the position of traveling representative of the Hawley Laboratories (formerly Carolina Sizing Co.) of Charlotte, N. C.

Albert Y. Kelly has resigned his position in the office of the Erwin Mills, Duke, N. C., to accept a position with the Pilot Mills, Raleigh, N. C.

B. C. Roberts has resigned as superintendent of the Columbia (Tenn.) Cotton Mills to accept a similar position at the Ashcraft Mills, Florence, Ala.

E. A. Armstrong, of Mt. Holly, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of night spinning at the Caswell Cotton Mills, Kinston, N. C.

A. H. Harvall has resigned his position with the Briggs-Shaffner Co., Winston-Salem, N. C., and accepted a position in the shop of Alexander & Garsed, Charlotte, N. C.

A. C. Medlin has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Entwistle Mills, Rockingham, N. C., to accept a similar position with the E. A. Smith Mfg. Co., Rhodhiss, N. C.

S. D. Stokes has resigned as overseer of carding at the Kinston Cotton Mills, Kinston, N. C., and is now night carder at the Caswell Mill of the same place.

R. G. Varndore, who has been overhauling spinning at Anderson, S. C., is now doing similar work at the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

OVERFLOW PERSONALS PAGE 16**IT INCREASES THE OUTPUT.**

You can turn out more yarn with Tannate Cone Belting for two reasons:

First, because it does not slip as ordinary belting does. Its wonderful flexibility gives maximum contact, and it has strong grip on the pulley and easy let go. By cutting out slippage, it increases the speed, output and profits.

Second, because it reduces stops for repairs and replacements. The leather is so tough that it out wears ordinary belting from two to five times. Figure not only the output lost but the cost of labor when a cone belt breaks.

Prove its advantage for yourself by ordering Tannate Cone Belt for your next need. Write us for the nearest dealer.



MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Florence, Ala.—It is understood that the Ashcraft Mills are contemplating the construction of a large addition to their plant.

Yazoo City, Miss.—The Yazoo Mills have received from the Potter & Johnston Machine Co. the equipment picking machinery for their new mill.

Athens, Ga.—It is reported that the Southern Mfg. Co. will build an additional mill of 20,000 spindles and 400 looms.

Greenville, S. C.—The Westervelt Mills have purchased, through B. S. Cottrell of Charlotte, N. C., a C. G. Sargent yarn humidifying machine.

Meridian, Miss.—It is understood that the Priscilla Mills will considerably enlarge their equipment. They now operate 5,000 spindles, 100 knitting machines, etc.

Gastonia, N. C.—The Dunn Mfg. Co. has recently placed an order with J. H. Hayes, of Charlotte, for two additional Nasmith combers. They are also installing some new Woonsocket roving machinery.

Inman, S. C.—It is the intention of the Inman Cotton Mills to replace all of their old looms with automatic ones. At present the company is operating an equipment of 33,000 spindles and 840 looms.

Dalton, Ga.—It is said that the new mill project announced some time ago for this place is now assured and that plans are being drawn. Geo. W. Hamilton will be president.

Maysville, N. C.—It is reported locally that John C. Bauman and others will incorporate a company to build a cotton mill at this place. It is said that the proposed company will have a capital stock of \$100,000.

Monroe, N. C.—The Monroe Cotton Mills have placed with J. H. Mayes, of Charlotte, an order for 5,000 spindles of Fales & Jenks spinning. This machinery is to be installed at once.

Houston, Tex.—The explosion of a water feeder in the engine room at the Oriental Textile Mills did damage to the building. The mill was closed down half a day, while a new feeder was being installed. The loss is about \$500.

Athens, Ga.—The Fulton Cotton Mill Co., will build an extensive addition to their mill. The dimensions will be 125x152 feet and will contain 128 new looms. At present the plant is operating an equipment of 6,032 ring spindles and 2,896 twister spindles.

Charlotte, N. C.—The Atherton Mills are throwing out a lot of their old spinning and have placed an order with the Fales & Jenks Machine Co. for 5,000 spindles of new spinning to replace that which is being discarded.

New London, N. C.—The New London Development Co., owners of a large tract of land near this place, is reported as being anxious to secure the establishment of manufacturing enterprises and will join in furnishing capital for the erection of a cotton mill.

Louisville, Ky.—W. J. O'Leary, who operates a dyeing plant at this place, has increased his equipment and is now dyeing piece goods. It is his plan to do dyeing for wholesale dry goods houses and others. Most of the work handled consists of finished goods to be redyed.

Englewood, Tenn.—The Eureka Cotton Mills are increasing their electric equipment. They have recently bought a 50 kw. d. c. alternator, 2,300 volts, 60 cycle, this being furnished by the James Clark, Jr. Electric Co., of Louisville, Ky. It is understood that the whole mill will soon be put on the electric drive.

Chapel Hill, N. C.—The contract for the electric plant for the new mill of the Durham Hosiery Company has been given to the firm of Tucker & Laxton, of Charlotte. This work will be finished within about two months, at which time the mill is expected to be ready for operation.

Kings Mountain, N. C.—The Anna Mills have decided to dispose of their weaving department, consisting of 124 looms, etc. New twistors will be installed in place of these looms and the spinning machinery will be rearranged. After the arrangements are completed the mill will manufacture yarns only. They formerly turned out sheeting.

LaGrange, Ga.—The stockholders of Lanett Cotton Mill, the West Point Manufacturing Company, Shawmut, and Riverdale Cotton Mills, C. V. Railway, Lanett Bleachery and Dye Works and Dixie Cotton Mill of LaGrange held their annual meeting in the company's office here last week.

All of the officials of the different corporations and enterprises reported a prosperous year and good dividends were declared.

Those present were: H. S. Sears, F. B. Sears, C. H. Ratty, J. B. Richmond, J. E. Gale, W. H. Wellington, C. E. Riley and Edmond Sears, of Boston, Geo. H. Lanier, R. C. Freeman and other home officials.

Mr. Richmond was elected president of the West Point Manufacturing Company to succeed W. A. Bulard, deceased.

Gastonia, N. C.—Practically all of the machinery has arrived at the Armstrong Cotton Mills Co., and in a short time the mill will be in operation. This mill is equipped with the latest and most up-to-date machinery, the equipment consisting of Potter & Johnston cards, Nasmith combers, Woonsocket drawing and roving, and Fales & Jenks spinning and twisters. All of this machinery was bought thorough J. H. Hayes, Southern Agent, Charlotte, N. C.

Columbus, Ga.—F. B. Gordon, president C. H. Utley, treasurer, and W. H. Dismukes, secretary, were re-elected at the annual meeting of the directors of the Columbus Manufacturing Co. The annual reports of the president and the treasurer showed that the affairs of the mills were flourishing.

During the year the plant had been doubled. The usual 3 per cent semi-annual dividend was declared. The old board of directors was re-elected.

Uniontown, Ala.—Considerable improvements are to be made at the Canebrake Mills during the coming year. A new waste house, 40x50 feet, one story, is now being erected. A humidifying system is to be installed. The company will also build a machine shop and erect cottages for their operatives. The improvements will aggregate about \$10,000. The plant and equipment has recently been overhauled. The Canebrake Company took over the old Ellawhite Mills last January.

Burlington, N. C.—The enlargement at the Keystone Finishing Co., who were recently reported as to double their capacity, will be a two-story building, brick construction, 90x60 feet.

The cost of the building will be \$5,000 and the contract for the construction has been let to T. G. Nicholson, of Burlington. The new machinery to be installed, which will increase the daily capacity from 1,200 to 2,000 pairs of hosiery, has been ordered.

Norfolk, Va.—The Andreae Silk Co., mentioned as incorporated with a capital of \$500,000, and as having elected their officers, will take over and operate the Norfolk Silk Co. The plant contains 425 looms and accompanying machinery, the equipment being installed in a building of brick and concrete construction, 200 feet square.

J. P. Andre Mattu was treasurer of the Norfolk Silk Co., which went into voluntary bankruptcy in June, 1911. At a sale of the company's assets in November, 1911, the local mill was sold to Mr. Mattu, of this city, for \$1,000 and the assumption of a mortgage indebtedness of \$95,000, making the total sale one of \$96,000.

Lumberton, N. C.—Tucker & Laxton, contractors of Charlotte, N. C., have been given the contract for the electric power plant which is to be built for the Lumberton Cotton Mill. The work has been going on for a short time, and will be finished up about the first of February. The mills have been running heretofore with the steam power, but since the electric plant has been completed at Blewett Falls, it is now able to supply the mills in its vicinity with power.

Easley, S. C.—The new engine and most of the machinery in the new addition to Glenwood Cotton Mills was started last Monday for the first time in order to get things oiled and trued up. The new mill is about 180 feet long, four stories high and will contain about 520 Draper looms and 10,000 spindles. In all the mill has 1,120 looms and near 43,000 spindles. It is in a most prosperous condition and is one of the busiest cotton mills in the state.

Gastonia, N. C.—The dimensions of the Flint Mill are being increased by an addition to the south side of the plant. This addition will be 55x28 feet and will contain the warping department and about 11,000 or more new spindles which are to be added. This will give the mill 11,000 spindles. The work will be completed within a short time and the machinery will be running by the first of the year.

Several houses have been added to the village to accommodate the extra help which will be required to operate the additional machinery.

Columbus, Ga.—The beginning of operation on December 19 of the new \$2,000,000 hydro-electric plant of the Columbus Power Company on the Chattahoochee river, twelve miles north of Columbus, is to be made the occasion of the gathering of a thousand or more business men of this and other sections of Georgia.

Power from the mammoth plant will be used for the operation of the industrial establishments in this city and also in Newnan, LaGrange, West Point, Hogansville and Grantville. Transmission lines between the plant and the later cities have been constructed and are ready for use.

Charleston, S. C.—In the United States district court, proceedings have been instituted in behalf of John M. Tallman and J. H. Lane & Co., to prevent the merging of the Hamer and Maple Mills with the Dillon Mills, under the title of the latter corporation, the action being supplemental to the proceedings which were begun last spring. The previous litigation was only preliminary to a more direct presentation of the issue of the manage-

ment in merging the mills, and questions are said to be involved which will concern the several merging operations which have already taken place. The plaintiffs asked permission to file a supplemental bill of complaint, which the court granted, but the motion for a temporary injunction was denied, pending the presentation of the supplemental bill and further hearing of the cause.

Aiken, S. C.—It is reported locally that Henry Dimond, of the firm of L. Dimond's Sons, shirtwaist manufacturers of Boston, who spent several weeks here recently, was so favorably impressed with Aiken that he is considering the establishment here of a branch factory for the manufacture of shirtwaists. Mr. Dimond is now in Boston. He will return here to spend the winter months with Mr. Dimond. He is quoted as having said that if the proper encouragement is given by the people of Aiken, the shirtwaist factory will become a certainty. The industry would employ from 300 to 350 young women, besides a number of men.

Quincy, Ill.—The cotton mill, previously reported to be built at this place by Eastern capitalists, will be a three-story structure, 274 feet long and 124 feet wide. About 40,000 spindles will be installed for the manufacture of denims and heavy grades of cotton goods. The mill will also have a dyeing plant. The cost of the complete mill will be about \$425,000. The mill, it is understood, will be operated by the electric drive, the power to come from a plant now under construction at Keokuk.

The capital stock of the company is \$500,000, the incorporators being J. H. Basterl, C. H. Williamson, H. G. Riggs, J. J. Fisher, W. T. Duker, H. R. Dayton and S. R. Pearce.

Waxahachie, Tex.—In his report to the Texas Welfare Commission, O. E. Dunlap, chairman of the committee on the establishment of cotton mills, strongly commends the establishment of these mills throughout the State, and cites the local mill as evidence of what can be accomplished in this line of industry. The Waxahachie Mills began operation in April, 1904, with a capital stock of \$100,000, since which time they have steadily increased their output until today they compare favorably with mills in North Carolina and other Eastern and Northern States. Since the mill began operation, the fires have never cooled down, and the number of spindles has increased from 5,000 to 10,000. The mill consumes annually 5,000 bales of cotton, which at the present price of cotton, will cost \$275,000.



Not for my sake---

But yours.

No matter how much I want to sell you the Turbo—and I do, for that's how I get my weekly ten fifty—that's no reason why you should buy.

And yet you buy and I sell for the same identical reason—to make money. What I want you to realize is that the Turbo is a money maker for you. Further, I don't want you to take my word for it—sincere though I am.

I want you to ask the users—any of them—all of them—how they value the Turbo service.

THE G. M. PARKS CO.
FITCHBURG, MASS.

Southern Office, No. 32 East Trade St., Charlotte, N. C.
B. S. COTTRELL, Manager.

Lexington, N. C.—It is reported that the Dacotah Mills will install 5,000 additional spindles. This mill now has 10,560 spindles and has been very successful.

Lexington, N. C.—The proposition for a new 10,000 spindle mill at this place has not taken definite shape, but some action will be taken within a few days. Baltimore parties are said to be interested.

T. E. Moore Dead.

T. E. Moore, of Tucapau, S. C., one of the most prominent cotton manufacturers of the South, died on Monday at the home of his brother, Andrew Moore at Gastonia, N. C. He was about sixty years old and had been ill for about a week.

Mr. Moore was born at Wellford, S. C., being the son of the late Dr. and Mrs. Alfred Moore.

He attended Wofford College and after receiving a liberal education returned to Wellford, where he engaged in farming and devoted his entire attention to agriculture until about 18 years ago when he was elected treasurer and general manager of the Tucapau Manufacturing Company. Up to this time he had never had any experience in the cotton mill business. As treasurer and manager of Tucapau he was remarkably successful, the mill prospering under his management. About seven years ago he was elected president of the Gaffney Manufacturing Company and later was elected president of Loray Mills at Gastonia, N. C., holding both offices at the time of his death.

Besides being president of Loray, the Gaffney Manufacturing Company, and treasurer of Tucapau Mills, he was a director of the First National Bank of Spartanburg, a director in the Hartsville Manufacturing Company and was also identified with the Maysworth Cotton Mill.

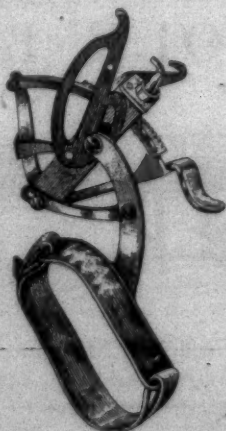
He is survived by three brothers and two sisters, Misses Florence and Lizzie Moore, of Wellford, and Samuel and Alfred Moore, the latter of Anderson, and A. E. Moore, of Gastonia.

New Power Company.

The secretary of state has issued a commission to the Manufacturers' Power Company, of Spartanburg, S. C., with a capital stock of \$700,000. The petitioners of the company are W. S. Montgomery, J. A. Law, G. E. Ladshaw, A. L. White, H. L. Bomar, Joseph Lee and William A. Law. The company proposes to develop a water power plant in Henderson county. In the petition for a charter it is stated that \$500,000 of the stock is to be common and \$200,000 preferred.

The Byrd Knotter

Price \$20.00



Simple of Operation

Durability Guaranteed

Small Repair Cost

Byrd Manufacturing Co.

DURHAM, N. C.

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. & Treas.

THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING
COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER

JOHN HILL Southern Representative, Third Nat. Bank Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Cotton Goods Report

New York.—The week closed in the primary cotton goods market with prices in a firmer position than ever, and the outlook pointing to still further advances later on. Supplies are pretty well cleaned up, for both spot and prompt deliveries, with buyers still making efforts on goods which they will need right after the first of the year.

In going over the business of the year to date, both commission houses and jobbers find that they put through a considerably larger volume of business than was the case last year. Prices on cotton goods are high, it is admitted, but they are perfectly legitimate when the raw material situation is considered.

The market on fine gray goods was not active last week. The converters are going slow in ordering for the future supplies of gray cloths, such as are made by the Eastern fine goods mills. The fine goods mills are having difficulty at the moment in securing operatives enough to get out their deliveries of goods under order, but when it comes to future business, the situation is different. The orders are not coming in big because converters are not operating big for the early part of the new year. Business on finished cotton goods for the spring quieted down during last week. The mills were asking higher prices for cloths, and the converters higher prices for the finished goods.

Under ordinary conditions, December, with the jobber taking inventory, is not an active month for purchases of cotton goods. The mills making coarse and staple goods have orders well ahead, and are not alarmed at the present falling off in demands.

Trading in the Fall River market during last week was much quieter than for any similar period in the last few months. There was only a light demand for goods at quoted prices. Some efforts were made to secure goods at concessions, but manufacturers were unwilling to lower prices. Buyers confined their bidding largely to spots and nearby deliveries, and very little interest was displayed in styles that have been especially active in the past month or two. Only a few small lots were disposed of by manufacturers at a sixteenth of a cent below quoted prices a week ago, and buyers seemed to understand that it would avail them little to look for concessions.

The fact that the price of cotton has started back on the rise has helped to maintain the top prices in the cloth market and the manufacturers have remained firm generally in demanding quoted prices. Manufacturers are not in the least disturbed about the slackening of the market because they figure there is little chance for a serious accumulation of goods, with the

stocks of print cloth goods on hand very small and the production of the mills well sold for January, February and March next year.

Total sales for the week are estimated at 5,000 pieces, of which 35,000 were spots. Deliveries are generally for April, and the sales were largely of wide and medium wide goods. There has been no call for 39-inch 68 by 72s, a style which was a standard and very much in demand formerly, and this style is not now made here. The price of this style is retained in the quotation list as a nominal quotation, manufacturers feeling that buyers who now go South for this cloth may come back here.

Quotations are given below:

Prt clths, 28-in, std 4 1-16	—
28-in, 64x60s	3 15-16 —
4-yard, 80x80c	7 3-8 to 7 1-2
Gray goods, 39-in., 68	—
x72	5 7-8 to 6 —
38 1-2-in std	5 1-2 —
Brown drills, std	8 —
Sheetings, sou, std 8	to 8 1-2
3-yard	7 3-8 to 7 1-2
4-yard	6 1-2 —
Denims, 9-oz.	14 to 17
Stark, 8-oz. duck	14 —
Hartford, 11-oz, 40-	—
in. duck	16 7-8 —
Tickings, 9-oz.	13 1-2 —
Stand. fancy prints	5 1-2 —
Standard gingham	6 1-4 to 6 1-2
Fine dress gingham	7 to 9 1-4
Kid fin. cambrics	4 1-2 to 4 3-4

Visible Supply of American Cotton.

Dec. 13, 1912	4,939,498
Previous week	4,916,934
This date last year	4,426,436

Weekly Cotton Statistics.

New York, Dec. 13.—The following statistics on the movement of cotton for the week ending Friday, December 13, were compiled by the New York Cotton Exchange:

WEEKLY MOVEMENT.

	This yr.
Port receipts	381,391
Overland to mills and Canada	48,380
Southern mill takings (estimated)	100,000
Gain of stock at interior towns	32,539

Brought into sight for the week	565,310
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TOTAL CROP MOVEMENT.

Port receipts	6,251,647
Overland to mills and Canada	395,007
Southern mill takings (estimated)	1,470,000
Stock at interior towns in excess of Sept. 1	619,819

Brought into sight thus far for the season	8,436,473
2,154 added to receipts for the season. Last year's figures not available.	

GRINNELL WILLIS & COMPANY

44-46 Leonard Street, New York

SELLING AGENTS

BROWN AND BLEACHED COTTON GOODS FOR HOME EXPORT MARKETS

RICHARD A. BLYTHE

(INCORPORATED)

Cotton Yarns Mercerized and Natural

ALL NUMBERS

505-506 Mariner and Merchant Building

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Desirability of the South

as the place to manufacture cotton goods is illustrated in the increase of 67% quoted by census department. We can offer attractive situations for those desiring to enter this field.

J. A. PRIDE

General Industrial Agent, Seaboard Air Line Railway

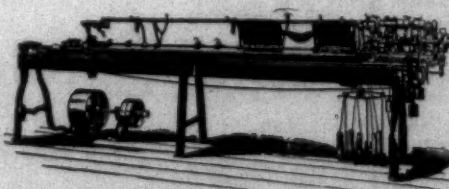
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

Improved Inman Automatic BANDING MACHINE

MANUFACTURED BY

COLE BROTHERS

PAWTUCKET, R. I.



The only automatic machine in the world for making loop bands for spinning frames. Superior quality of bands without any cost of making. All bands exactly alike and no stretch of bands after they are put on. Saves child labor.

Also Beaming Machine to beam on to slasher beams.

JOHN HILL, Southern Agent, 3rd National Bank Building, Atlanta, Ga

BOSSON & LANE

—Manufacturers—

CASTOR OIL, SOLUBLE OIL, BLEACHING OIL, TURKEY RED OIL, SNOWFLAKE, SOLUBLE GREASE
FLAXHORN, ALPHA SODA, OLEINE
B. & L. ANTI-CHLORINE, SOLUBLE WAX
BLEACHERS BLUES

Works and Office

Atlantic, Mass.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—Last week was a rather quiet one in the yarn market. The near approach of the new year and the prevailing high prices kept buyers out of the market except for immediate needs.

There were a few sales of 25,000 to 50,000 pounds, but the bulk of the business was confined to a few packages of 5,000 pounds and upwards for spot and quick deliveries. Though the new business put through last week was small, the deliveries on old contracts were unusually good and many dealers say that December will be the largest month in the year in business charged up.

The demand for combed yarns is practically hand to mouth. At times a buyer will place an order for 5,000 or 6,000 pounds, but generally the orders are for a single case up to 2,000 pounds. It is generally said that prices are so high that one will buy in anticipation of future needs.

Knitters of light weight hosiery report that they are doing a big business. Some of them say that they are doing the biggest business since they began to manufacture combed yarn goods.

Weavers are still buying principally for spot and prompt deliveries. Most of them say that prices are too high to take any chances on buying in anticipation of future needs. When hard pressed for yarns they pay the price, but when dealers press for business the buyers get a concession.

Spinners are looking for business, deliveries to start any time from the first of the year to the first of March. While admitting that they need business they are not making any price concessions to get it.

Southern Single Skeins:

4s to 8s	20	—
10s	30	1-2
12s	20	1-2-21
14s	21	—21 1-2
16s	22	—
20s	23	—
26s	24	1-2-25
30s	27	1-2-28

Southern Two-Ply Skeins:

8s	20	—20 1-2
10s	21	—
12s	21	—21 1-2
14s	21	1-2-22
16s	21	1-2-22
20s	24	—
14s	25	—25 1-2
26s	25	1-2-26
30s	28	1-2
40s	25	1-2-26
30s	28	1-2
40s	39	—
50s	46	—47
60s	50	—52

Carpet and Upholstery Yarn in Skeins:

8-4	19	1-2
8-4 slack	19	1-2-20
8-3 hard twist	19	1-2

Southern Single Warps:

8s	20	—20 1-2
10s	24	—
12s	24	—21 1-2
14s	24	1-2-22
16s	22	—22 1-2
20s	23	1-2
24s	24	—24 1-2
26s	25	—25 1-2
30s	27	1-2-28
40s	37	—37 1-2

Southern Two-Ply Warps:

8s	20	1-2
10s	21	—
12s	21	1-2-22 1-2
14s	22	1-2-23
16s	23	—23 1-2
20s	24	1-2
24s	25	—25 1-2
26s	25	1-2-26
30s	28	1-2-29
40s	39	—40
50s	47	—

Southern Frame Spun Yarn on Cones

8s	20	—
10s	21	—
12s	21	—21 1-2
14s	21	1-2
16s	21	1-2-22
18s	22	—22 1-2
20s	22	1-2-23
22s	23	—23 1-2
24s	24	—24 1-2
26s	24	1-2-25
30s	25	1-2-26
40s	36	—36 1-2
20s	26	—26 1-2

Two-Ply Carded Peeler in Skeins:

20s	26	—26 1-2
22s	27	—
24s	27	1-2
26s	28	—
30s	29	1-2-30
30s-11's	35	—
36s	35	—36
40s	42	—43
50s	47	—48
60s	50	—

Single Combed Peeler Skeins:

20s	29	—29 1-2
24s	31	—
30s	33	—34
40s	40	—43
50s	47	—50
60s	57	—60

Two-Ply Combed Peeler Skeins:

20s	29	—31
24s	31	—33
30s	35	—
40s	42	—44
50s	50	—55
60s	58	—60
70s	68	—70
80s	78	—80

A. M. Law & Co. F. C. Abbott & Co.

Spartanburg, S. C.

BROKERS

Charlotte, N. C.

BROKERS

Dealers in Mill Stocks and other Southern Securities

Southern Mill Stocks, Bank Stocks
N. C. State Bonds, N. C. Railroad Stock and Other High Grade Securities

South Carolina and Georgia Mill Stocks.

	Bid	Asked
Abbeville Cot. Mills, S. C.	...	...
Arcadia Mill, S. C.	91	93
Amer. Spin. Co., S. C.	154	...
Anderson Cot. M., pfd.	90	...
Aragon Mills, S. C.	...	65
Arcadia Mills, S. C.	91	83
Arkwright Mill, S. C.	...	100
Augusta Factory, Ga.	40	...
Avondale Mills, Ala.	115	120

Belton Cotton Mills	102	106
Brandon Mills, S. C.	75	85
Brogan Mills	...	61
Calhoun Mills, S. C.	...	51
Chiquola (new)	100	...
Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C. pf	87	98
Clinton Cot. Mills, S. C.	...	125
Courtenay Mfg. Co., S. C.	...	90
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	92½	100

D. E. Converse Co., S. C.	75	...
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.	...	110
Darlington Mf. Co., S. C.	...	75
Drayton Mills, S. C.	...	90
Eagle & Phenix M., Ga.	80	100
Easley Cot. Mills, S. C.	165	...
Enoree Mfg. Co., S. C.	25	...
Enoree Mfg. Co., S. C. pf	...	100
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.	65	70
Exposition Cot. M's, Ga.	...	210
Fairfield Cot. Mills, S. C.	...	70
Gaffney Mfg. Co., S. C.	70	72
Gainesville C. M., Ga.	...	65
Glenwood Mills, S. C.	...	141
Glenn-Lowry Mfg Co., S. C.	101	...

Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., S. C. pfd.	...	86
Gluck Mills, S. C.	...	80
Graniteville Mfg. Co.	140	145
Greenwood C. M., S. C.	...	57
Grendel Mills, S. C.	100	103
Hamrick Mills, S. C.	...	102
Hartsville C. M., S. C.	170	...
Inman Mills, S. C.	...	105
Inman Mills, S. C., pfd.	...	100
Jackson Mills, S. C.	...	95
King, Jno. P. Mfg. Co., Ga.	80	86

Lancaster C. M., S. C.	130	...
Lancaster C. M., S. C., pd	98	...
Langley Mfg. Co.	70	75
Laurens Cot. Mills, S. C.	...	120
Limestone-C. Mills, S. C.	...	142
Lockhart Mills, S. C.	...	70
Loray Mills, N. C., com.	10	...
Loray Mills, N. C., 1st p	...	100
Marlboro Mills, S. C.	60	75
Mills Mfg. Co., S. C.	110	...
Mollohon Mfg. Co., S. C.	...	90
Monarch C. Mills, S. C.	110	...
Newberry C. H., S. C.	135	140
Ninety Six Mills, S. C.	135	140
Norris Cotton Mills	103	...
Orangeburg Mfg. Co., S. C., pfd.	...	90

Orr Cot. Mills, S. C.	91	...
Ottaray Mills, S. C.	...	100
Oconee Mills, S. C., com.	...	100
Oconee Mills, S. C., pfd	100&int	...
Pacolet Mfg. Co.	94	100
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd.	100&int	...

North Carolina Mill Stocks.

	Bid	Asked
Arista	80	...
Avon	...	100
Brookside	...	112
Brown, common	...	115
Brown, preferred	...	100
Cabarrus	125	130
Cannon	120	150
Chadwick-Hoskins	...	90
Do. Pref	...	101
Clara	...	110
Cliffside	180	200
Cora	...	140
Efird	106	125
Erwin	123	125
Erwin pref.	105	...
Gaston	...	90
Gibson	95	100
Gray	...	121
Florence	...	124
Highland Park	181	185
do. pref.	...	101
Henrietta Mills	150	155
Kesler	125	151
do. pref	...	91
Loray	...	10
Loray, preferred	90	92
Lowell	...	181
Lumberton	...	251
Marion Mfg. Co.	...	100
Mooresville	142	150
Modena	...	100
Nakomis	...	200
Patterson	120	125
Raleigh	100	104
Roanoke	...	155
Salisbury	130	...
Statesville Cot. Mill	...	...
Trenton	...	120
Tuscarora	...	90
Washington	8	20
do. pref.	100	103½
Williamson	...	125
Wiscasset	...	105
Woodlawn	...	102

Pelzer Mfg. Co., S. C.	...	135
Parker Cotton Mills Co., preferred	60	65
Parker C. M. Co., com.	...	20
Parker Cotton Mills Co., guaranteed	100	100&int
Pickens Cotton Mills	100	...
Piedmont Mfg. Co., S. C.	144	160
Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co., S. C.	105	115
Riverside Mills, S. C.	...	25
Saxon Mills, S. C.	120	...
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.	62	64
Spartan Mills, S. C.	...	110
Toxaway Mills, S. C.	...	72
Tucapau Mills, S. C.	260	...
Union-Buffalo Mill, S. C.	...	...
Union-Buffalo M., S. C. 1st preferred	50	55
Union-Buffalo M., S. C. 1st preferred	...	45
Ware Shoals	...	80
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C.	80	85
Warren Mfg. Co., pfd.	100	...
Watts Mills, S. C.	70	...
C.	...	80
Whitney Mfg. Co., S. C.	97	...
Williamston Mills	145	...
Woodruff Cot. Mills	95	...

Personal Items

E. O. Clark, of Ware Shoals, S. C. is now located at Ninety Six, S. C.

G. B. Byrd is now superintendent of the Karine Mfg. Co., Fork Shoals, N. C.

H. C. Dumas has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Selma (Ala.) Mfg. Co.

J. B. Richmond has been elected president of the West Point Mfg. Co., Langdale, Ala., to succeed W. A. Bullard, deceased.

W. R. Meadows, formerly of the Mississippi Textile School, has accepted the position of instructor in carding and spinning at the Clemson College (S. C.) Textile School.

A. O. Ferrell has resigned as loom fixer at the Rosemary (N. C.) Mfg. Co. to accept position as night overseer of weaving at the Huss Mfg. Co., Bessemer City, N. C.

Draper Calendar.

The 1913 calendar of the Draper Company, Hopedale, Mass., has been received and is very handsome. The design for the back is new and the photogravure picture over the pads illustrate the new settlement on Lake street, Hopedale, west of the pond, the houses in the foreground being those which were completed in 1911.

Leaves Bride of A Week

Warrants charging abandonment and bigamy have been sworn out against Ed. S. Bryant at the instance of his bride of a week, Miss Bessie Hewitt of Newton, N. C.

Bryant and Miss Hewitt were married on December 4, and he disappeared a few days later. It is now said that he has a wife and children in Tennessee. He had been working as a foreman at a mill in Morganton, and is said to have worked in several other mills.

Negro Boy Smothered in Mill.

Last week, while at work in the Swift Mill, Columbus, Ga., feeding a bale of cotton into the hopper which carries it to the dyehouse Ben Hammond, a negro boy, was smothered to death beneath a bale of loose cotton. Just how the accident occurred is not known as the boy was alone in the room. The foreman of the dyehouse noticed that the supply of cotton had stopped, and investigated, finding the dead body of Hammond beneath a loose bale.

W. B. Guy Resigns.

W. B. Guy has resigned his position as master mechanic of the Belton (S. C.) Mills, which position he has held since the mill began business. In point of continued service, he is probably the oldest man in the employ of the company, he having

assisted in placing in the building the first shipment of machinery received, and has been with the company continually since, in the position which he resigned.—Belton News.

"Fibreley"—A New Product.

Dr. F. O. Hawley, Jr., of Charlotte, proprietor of Hawley's Drug Store, and an expert chemist, has for some time been investigating the question of a satisfactory sizing for cotton warps and has evolved a product which he will put upon the market and which will be known as "Fibreley."

In order to have facilities for manufacturing "Fibreley" Dr. Hawley has purchased the plant of A. Steinhauser near Charlotte, which has been used by the Carolina Sizing Co. After improvements are made it will be known as the Hawley Laboratories.

V. M. Johnson, a well known mill man of Huntsville, Ala., has been employed by the Hawley Laboratories and will devote his time to demonstrating the quality and value of "Fibreley."

Domestic Spinners' Takings.

Indications are that domestic spinners have taken quite as much cotton as a year ago. At the end

of the first 16 weeks of the cotton season American mills, including Canada, are estimated by the New York Exchange as having taken 2,017,000 bales, compared with 2,011,000 bales a year ago. Northern and Southern mills have maintained last year's proportions, with the latter leading in total amount. Southern mills to date are credited with 1,098,000 bales and Northern mills with 918,000 bales. The exchange's estimates for Southern mill takings last week was 100,000 bales, or the same as last year, compared with 80,000 the year before.

George Clonninger Shot.

George Clonninger, who is employed at one of the mills in Concord, N. C., was shot and perhaps fatally wounded by a negro last week. Several reasons have been given for the shooting, but it seems that it is not known just why the negro shot Clonninger. It is said that the negro, whose name is Jack West, became offended at some remark Clonninger made to him. It is also reported that they had been gambling together and that a dispute arose over the game which led to the shooting.

Clonninger's condition is regarded as very dangerous, though he may recover.

New Machinery For Clemson College Textile School.

The textile department of Clemson College, S. C., has recently received and installed the following machines, 4 Draper looms, 2 Crompton & Knowles looms, 1 Lowell slasher, 1 jigger from H. W. Butterworth & Sons, 2 new model Whitin combers and a Saco-Petee double carding system.

Found Dead in Bed.

W. F. Brinkley, machinist at the Armon Mfg. Co., Mt. Island, N. C., was found dead in bed Tuesday morning, cause of his death being unknown. He was about 45 years old, and an expert machinist.

Success in Business.

"Success in business is the result of doing things in a different way. Not different from every other man, but different from most other men. Ninety per cent of the money earners of the United States follow as sheep follow the bellweather and their incomes average less than \$2,000 a year. Four and one-half per cent with more individuality, more initiative, raise their average to \$3,000 to \$6,000 per year. Two per cent thinking, struggling to be different, to be exceptional, go from \$6,000 to \$15,000 a year.

And less than one-half of 1 per cent, or one man in 200, stands above his fellows one in a crowd with an income of anywhere from \$15,000 up. If you don't believe this, look over the average organization and see how many employees have initiative and how many should be subjected to the recall. And if you will think about it, you will agree that the average man doesn't get enough out of himself to do him credit nor enough out of his employees to give him profit.—Extract from pamphlet issued by Buffalo Shirt Co.

No Trouble to Tell.

"How do you distinguish the waiters from the guests in this case? Both wear full dress." "Yes, but the waiters keep sober."—Exchange.

The Root of All Evil.

In an article entitled "The Drama of Wages" in the November American Magazine, the author reports a Chicago Irishwoman as having said: "It's nothin' but poverty as keeps folks from bein' better off! It's the lack o' money as is the root of all evil!"—Ex.

Stuck Up.

"I suppose you consider my hauteur mere affectation," began Miss Parvenue.

"Not at all," Miss Bright hastened to say. "Your scornful expression is quite natural."

Ah!" "Yes, I suppose you lived for a great many years in the neighborhood of your father's glue factory." Exchange.

SHAMBOW SHUTTLE COMPANY

WOONSOCKET, R. I.

PATENT HAND THREADING SHUTTLES

T. M. COSTELLO

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THIS IS an old preparation, well known to the majority of Cotton Manufacturers, on account of the general satisfaction it has always given. A binder for both fine and coarse counts as it combines readily with any starches, lays the surface fibre and holds the size well on the yarn. Manufacturers of exports and denims find it valuable, as it reduces shedding and loom waste to a minimum. Should use Raw Tallow or Soluble Tallow in addition. Write for formula.

ARABOL MANUFACTURING CO.

100 William Street, New York
CAMERON MacRAE Southern Sales Agent CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Want Department

Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell, the want columns of the *Southern Textile Bulletin* afford a good medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills.

Employment Bureau.

The Employment Bureau is a feature of the *Southern Textile Bulletin* and we have better facilities for placing men in Southern mills than any other journal.

The cost of joining our employment bureau is only \$1.00 and there is no other cost unless a position is secured, in which case a reasonable fee is charged.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

For Sale.

75 Sixteen Harness Stafford Head Motions, good as new, and will suit any loom. Will sell cheap.

Araspha. Mfg. Co.,
Chester, Pa.

Time for Changes.

Jan. 1st is the usual season of many changes among superintendents and overseers and it is not probable that this Jan. 1st will be different.

We have means of being advised in advance of many of these changes and advance notices of them will be sent to members of our Employment Bureau.

\$1.00 pays for three months' membership in the Employment Bureau.

Weavers Wanted.

We are starting up all our machinery and can use at once good weavers on gingham, flannels, madras, etc. Can also use some loom fixers and card and spinning room help.

Hope Mills Mfg. Co.,
Hope Mills, N. C.

Too Many Answers.

A mill that has been running an advertisement with us for loom fixers writes:

"Please stop our advertisement. We have more applications than we have time to answer."

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or carder and spinner in large mill. Have had long experience and can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 246.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Am an experienced carder. Well educated and experienced in other departments. Good references. Address No. 247.

WANT position as overseer of carding, or carder and spinner or superintendent of small mill. At present employed as carder in large mill and am giving satisfaction. Good references. Address No. 248.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or carder and spinner. 20 years' experience as overseer and superintendent. Good references. Address No. 249.

WANT position as manager or superintendent. Have had long experience and can get results. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 250.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Married and sober. Good manager of help. Can change on short notice. Address No. 251.

WANT position as overseer of spinning at not less than \$3.00 per day. Now employed and can furnish best of references. Address No. 252.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had 18 years' experience as overseer of weaving, slashing and cloth room. Good manager of help. Good references. Address No. 253.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning. 16 years' experience in both carding and spinning from 8's to 60's. Age 46. Married. Sober. Good manager of help. Good references. Address No. 254.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning. Am strong man in carding and spinning. Also have experience in weaving. Now employed and giving satisfaction but wish to change. Address No. 255.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or carder and spinner in small mill. Strictly sober. Good manager of help. Now employed but wish to change. Married. Age 33. Eight years as overseer. Address No. 256.

WANT position as overseer of carding in large mill or superintendent of small mill. Have had long experience and can furnish best of references. Address No. 257.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or overseer of weaving in large colored goods mill. Competent and experienced in both rooms and also could give satisfaction as superintendent. Good references. Address No. 258.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Especially experienced on fancy dobby goods, both colored and white. Held last position six years and can give former employer as reference. Address No. 259.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning or both. Have had long experience and am now employed. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 260.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Married. 28 years old. Strictly sober. Good manager of help. 15 years experience in card room. Now employed. Good references. No. 261.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Now employed. 7 years experience as overseer on 12's to 60's. Familiar with spooling, warping, etc. Satisfactory references. Address No. 262.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Long experience as second hand. 2 years as overseer and have given satisfaction. Can furnish good references both as to ability and character. Address No. 263.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Married. Age 36. 12 years' experience in mill. 4 years as overseer and second hand. Sober and good manager of help. I look after both quality and quantity. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 264.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. 20 years' experience on both colored and white work. Age 41. Married. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 265.

WANT—Position as superintendent in small mill or carder in large mill. Now employed as superintendent but am open for an engagement at not less than \$100.00 per month. Prefer mill on hosiery yarns. Have had long experience as overseer. Married. 37 years old, and can give good references. No. 266.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill. Eight years' experience as superintendent and am now employed but prefer to change. Can keep books and would accept position as manager. Good references. Address No. 267.

WANT position as second hand in card room. Now employed and can furnish good references but wish to change. Can give satisfaction. Address No. 268.

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A NO. 1 overseer of weaving now employed wants to correspond with mill interested in securing a man that is sober, energetic and competent. Will supply references. No. 269.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed but have good reason for change. 9 years' experience. Familiar with both white and colored work. Married. Good references. No. 270.

WANT position as overseer of spinning at not less than \$3.00 per day. Have been overseer 14 years, 11 years in one room. Now employed but can change on two weeks' notice. No. 271.

WANT position as overseer spinning in large room. 20 years' experience. Have been in charge of large room for 5 years. Now overseer of 50,000-spindle room. Reason for changing do not like location. Age 30. Married. Best of references. Can change on two weeks' notice. No. 272.

WANT position as overseer weaving, plain or fancies. Can do own designing and know plain Draper or box looms. Long experience and best of reference. Age 37. Married. Now employed as designer and overseer of weaving in a S. C. mill with over 1,600 looms on plains and fancies. Can change on short notice. No. 273.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Now employed and have had long experience. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 274.

WANT position as overseer of finishing. Have had long experience on a wide range of goods and am an expert on starches and gums. Good references. Address No. 275.

WANT position as superintendent of medium size mill or carder and spinner in large mill. Am now employed as carder and spinner in 10,000-spindle mill, but would accept better position. Practical experience, and have taken Scranton, Pa., textile course. Address No. 276.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of weaving in large mill. Now employed but prefer to change about first of year. Ten years' experience as overseer. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 277.

(Continued on next page)

WANT position as overseer of spinning at not less than \$2.75 per day. Have had long experience and now employed. Good reference. Address No. 278.

WANT position as overseer of card room. Prefer a North or South Carolina mill. Now employed but wish to change. Experienced and can furnish good references. Address No. 279.

WANT position as carder and spinner or superintendent of yarn mill. Will not accept less than \$3.00 per day. Have long experience and can furnish best of references. Address No. 280.

WANT position as overseer spinning, married, strictly sober. Practical as well as technical man. 14 years experience in carding and spinning. Now employed in room of 32,000 spindles could change on short notice. No. 281.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed but wish to change. Have had good experience on both white and colored goods and can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 282.

WANT position as superintendent of sheet and pillow-case factory or assistant superintendent of bleaching of both. Can furnish good references No. 284.

Want position as superintendent or superintendent and manager of either yarn or plain cloth mill. Now running a hosiery yarn mill. Competent and reliable. Can invest some capital in good proposition. Address No. 285.

WANT position as carder and spinner on night or day run. Have filled present position as carder and spinner for five years. Can furnish good references and get quality and quantity. Address No. 286.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning in large mill. Experience on both long and short staples and yarns from 2's to 100's. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 287.

WANT position as superintendent, experienced in both weave and yarn mills. Have held present position as superintendent for five years. Middle age man, strictly sober and know how to get results. Would like take stock in new mill. Present employers as reference. Address No. 288.

WANT position as overseer of carding or overseer of spinning or carder and spinner. 14 years' experience as overseer. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 289.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Experienced on both white and colored work, checks and dobby. Have been overseer for 4 years. Married. Good references. Address No. 290.

WANT position as overseer weaving at not less than \$3.00 per day. Good references as to ability and character. Now employed as second hand on 11 E. Model Draper looms. Address No. 291.

WANT position as cloth room overseer. Now employed, but can change on short notice. Experienced on white goods. Can do my own fixing when necessary. Best of references. Prefer position in N. C. or S. C., at not less than \$2.00 per day. Address No. 292.

WANT position as superintendent in spinning or weave mill. Have had long experience as overseer of carding and spinning. Seven years as superintendent. Five years with present mill as superintendent. Do not drink and can give good references. Can change on 30 days' notice. Will only change for better salary. Address No. 293.

WANT position as superintendent or assistant superintendent or carder in a large mill. Consider nothing less than \$4.00 per day. Larger salary only reason for changing. Now carder and assistant superintendent. Six years with same mill. Can give good references. Address No. 294.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 24 years' experience in mill work and am now overseer of carding. 32 years old. Married. Good recommendations. Can change on short notice. Address No. 295.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Seven years' experience as overseer on 6's to 50's yarn. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 296.

WANT position as overseer of spinning at not less than \$3.00 per day. Have had long experience and can furnish good references. Address No. 297.

WANT position as superintendent. 12 years' as overseer of weaving and assistant superintendent. Capable and qualified to run a room successfully. Can furnish excellent references. Address No. 298.

WANT position as engineer and master mechanic. 23 years' experience. Strictly sober. Good references from present and past employers. Have family of spinners and doffers. Have seldom changed positions. Address No. 299.

WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner in a large mill. Have had long experience in both positions and can furnish good references from all employers. Address No. 300.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed but can change on short notice. Have handled large rooms successfully. Good references. Address No. 301.



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were Right on the Job
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The GRINNELL AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER opens on the heart of the fire as soon as the heat makes itself felt. Manufactured and the complete system installed by the

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A Put Up Job.

A fire insurance agent tells this one: "We have some funny experiences in our business. One day a small merchant of the hill section came to me and insured his stock of ready-made clothing for \$3,500. He was going out with the policy when I reminded him that he had forgotten to pay the premium. 'How much is it?' inquired my customer. 'Oh, just a little matter of \$24.' 'Well,' said he, 'suppose you just let the premium stand and deduct it when the store burns down.'—Newark Star.

Didn't Matter.

The night watchman of a large hotel saw an apparition in white moving along the hall at 2 a. m. He hastened his steps, and tapped on the shoulder what proved to be a man.

"Here, what are you doing out here?" asked the watchman.

The man opened his eyes and seemed to come out of a trance.

"I beg your pardon," he said. "I am a somnambulist."

"Well," said the watchman, "you can't walk around these halls in the middle of the night in your night-shirt, no matter what your religion is."—Exchange.

Here's That Lazy Man Again.

A lawsuit was recently in full swing, and during its progress a witness was cross-examined as to the habits and character of the defendant. "Has Mr. M—a reputation of being abnormally lazy?"

"Well, sir, it's this way—"

"Will you kindly answer the question asked?" struck in the irascible lawyer.

"Well, sir, I was going to say it's this way. I don't want to do the gentleman in question an injustice. And I won't go so far as to say, sir, that he's lazy, exactly, but if it required any voluntary work on his part to digest his food—why, he'd die from lack of nourishment, sir."—London Answers.

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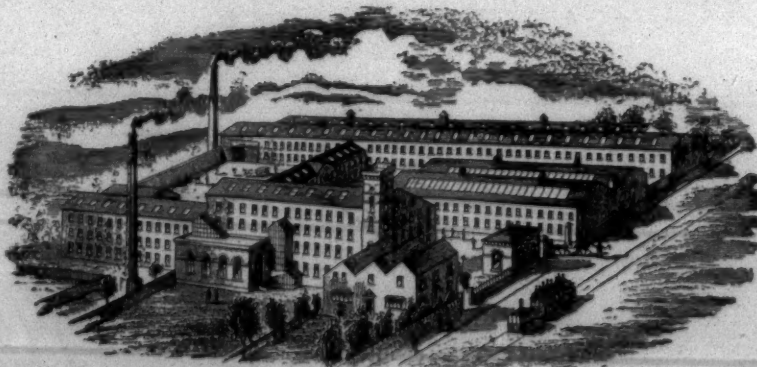
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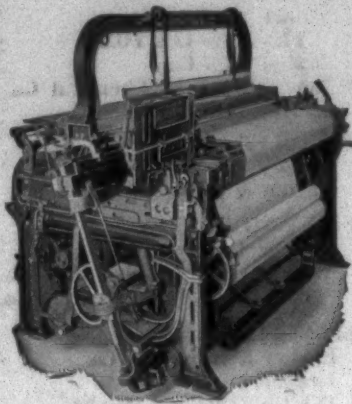
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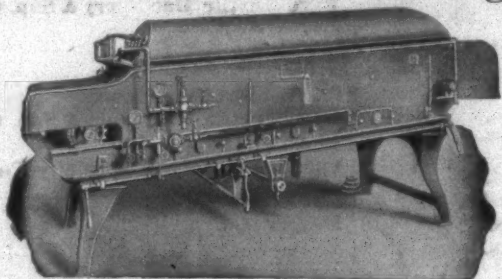
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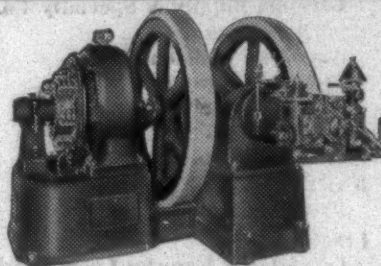
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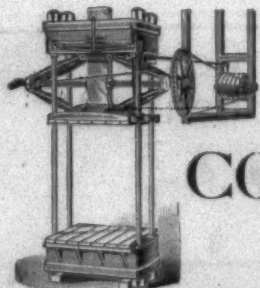
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